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FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

—OF THE—

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR
AND STATISTICS
OF MARYLAND

1936

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FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

**Commissioner
of Labor and Statistics
of Maryland
1936**

HENRY LAY DUER

Commissioner



16 West Saratoga Street

Baltimore, Maryland

Press of
King Bros., Inc.
Baltimore, Md.

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

TO HIS EXCELLENCY,

HARRY W. NICE,

GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

Sir:

Pursuant to the requirements of the statute creating this Bureau, I have the honor to submit herewith the forty-fifth annual report of the Commissioner of Labor and Statistics for the year 1936.

HENRY LAY DUEB,

Commissioner.

Baltimore, Maryland, April 17, 1937.

FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF LABOR AND STATISTICS
MARYLAND

This is the forty-fifth annual report of the Commissioner of Labor and Statistics and covers the activities of the department during the year 1936.

The particular duties of the Commissioner of Labor and Statistics are as follows:

1. To insure compliance with the Labor Laws in just, speedy, and practical ways.

2. To maintain a conciliation service for the convenience of employers and employees in the settlement of labor controversies.

3. To improve industrial relations.

4. To maintain a bureau of general information insofar as is possible.

5. To collect and publish statistics concerning labor and industry in the State.

This report is divided into sections or parts each pertaining to the activities of the several divisions. A brief synopsis of the duties of the various divisions follows:

Division of Conciliation.—This division is called upon to effect agreement between employer and employees in the event of labor disputes and to attempt to avoid resort to lockouts, boycotts, and other discrimination, legal or otherwise, arising out of such controversies.

Division of Statistics.—The duties of this division are to compile and furnish all statistical data needed by this department in the performance of its duties and in its annual report; to furnish also statistical data to all government agencies, labor organizations, employers, schools, and individuals when their requests are reasonable; to maintain a current monthly survey of employment and payrolls in the State.

Children's Division.—Regulation of children in industry is the duty of this division by issuance of employment certificates in compliance with the Child Labor Laws of Maryland; by supervision and issuance of licenses to newsboys and street

traders; by issuance of theatre permits to children in compliance with the law. In connection with this division, and also in compliance with the law, a medical service is maintained for the protection of children entering industry in the State of Maryland.

Division of Industrial Inspection.—Upon this division falls the responsibility of enforcing the labor laws of Maryland. Its duties are manifold and include the inspection of all types of industrial establishments for sanitation, safety, working conditions, hours of women, child labor, and rules and regulations for compliance with federal laws. It issues licenses for home work and workshops. It investigates all complaints and must issue all correction orders and follow-up orders. The policy of this division in the past year has been to devote more attention to places which have possible hazards to life and limb and violations of the labor laws, than to those establishments in which these conditions seldom prevail.

Division of Boiler Inspection.—This division carries out the rules and regulations of the Board of Boiler Rules; enforces the law concerning the inspection of boilers and the issuance of certificates of inspection of boilers in order to insure greater safety of such equipment.

Bureau of Mines.—This Bureau is a separate department under the Commissioner of Labor and Statistics and is charged with the execution and enforcement of all laws concerning bituminous coal mines in the State.

The troubled and unsettled period of recovery through which the country is passing has been responsible for the tremendous increase in the number of requests for advice, assistance, and information made upon this department. All requests and inquiries are accorded courteous attention and assistance is given when possible. But when requests relate to matters outside the scope of this office the applicants are referred to the proper sources of information. Many of these inquiries are for unemployment data. Since no current figures on the number of unemployed are available, estimates have had to be substituted in many cases. This office recommends that a count of unemployed persons be taken by some reliable agency in the very near future as an aid to industry in planning and to government in the administration of relief.

An added burden was placed upon the women of Maryland in 1936 through the recent reversal of the interpretation of the ten-hour law. It was assumed from an opinion given by the office of the Attorney General in 1927 that women workers in restaurants were permitted to work ten hours a day between the hours of 6 A. M. and 10 P. M. or eight hours a day if any part of the working time fell in the hours between 10 P. M. and

6 A. M. A recent ruling from the Attorney General's office reversed this opinion and it was found that women restaurant workers were excluded from these restrictions.

As a result of interest in the Walsh-Healey Act passed during the 1936 session of Congress, many inquiries have been made of this office. This measure exercises a decided influence on labor conditions in the country. It gives authority to the Secretary of Labor to set up rules and regulations pertaining to wages, hours, and working conditions of all persons employed directly and indirectly on government contracts, with some few exceptions. Therefore the Federal Department of Labor's regulations and the Act itself become of major importance to practically every employer doing business with the government. In the past, labor conditions were not considered in awarding contracts. By cutting wages and disregarding labor standards many low bids for government contracts were made possible. It was to eliminate such unfair competition that the Walsh-Healey Bill was passed. The passage of this bill is an important step in the improvement of working conditions and will serve as a model for future legislation.

In connection with the investigation of occupational disease conducted in 1936 by the Governor's Commission for the Study of Occupational Diseases, this office contributed the services of seven industrial inspectors for field work in an industrial survey in Maryland. This survey was conducted under the direction of the United States Public Health Service. The personnel was loaned by the Maryland Department of Health, the Baltimore City Department of Health, and the office of the Commissioner of Labor and Statistics. Special interest was centered on potential occupational disease hazards involved in the manufacture of the following products: chemicals and allied products; stone, clay, and glass products; clothing; food and kindred products; iron and steel; machinery; motor vehicles; leather; lumber and allied products; metals, other than iron and steel; paper, printing, and allied products; tobacco; textiles; miscellaneous products. Garages, laundries, dry cleaning establishments, and other industries were also included. A list of approximately 5,000 firms engaged in these industries was assembled in this office and a sample of approximately one-third of the total was thought to be a representative group. The number of plants actually visited was 1,179, 481 of which were investigated by the inspectors loaned by this office. These plants employed 136,422 workers. The inspectors loaned by this office made 10.7 percent of the total number of investigations in the State and 62.0 percent of the total number of investigations made in Baltimore City. The field work lasted six weeks and covered all important industries

in the State. Results of the study have been tabulated and the final report of factual information on working conditions and number of persons exposed to occupational disease hazard has been published by the United States Public Health Service. This survey is the most extensive study undertaken in the field of occupational diseases in the United States up to the present time. It is expected that the findings of this survey will serve as a basis for recommendations for necessary legislation.

In February 1936 the United States Department of Labor conducted a ten-day training course for factory inspectors. The school of hygiene and public health of the Johns Hopkins University, the Baltimore City Health Department, and the State Industrial Accident Commission contributed to the success of the program. The majority of the industrial inspectors of this department attended the course which made an intensive study of safety and sanitation in industrial plants in Maryland.

The Maryland Unemployment Compensation Law recently passed by the General Assembly caused deep concern to employers and employees alike by excluding from taxes and benefits the employees of establishments employing fewer than eight persons. This office was called upon to furnish statistics showing the number of persons affected by this discrimination.

Recommendations for Legislation

Attention is called to the following recommendations for legislation which this office deems necessary for the good of the people of Maryland.

Working Hours.—An 8-hour work day and a 48-hour work week for all employed women, subject to certain exemptions.

Workshops.—A system of fee charging for workshop licenses to cover cost of printing and mailing, or, the elimination of these licenses and the substitution in their stead of an effective sanitation and safety law.

Boiler Inspections.—A revised boiler inspection bill is being prepared which will include the inspection of unfired vessels. The present bill can be materially improved upon thereby giving additional revenue to the State with the possibility of making this branch of the department self-supporting and, at the same time, distributing the fees in such a manner that boiler owners will not be severely taxed.

Publications.—To amend the law to permit the department to charge a minimum fee for requested publications and lists, the fee to cover printing and mailing costs.

Children in Industry.—

1. A minimum age of 16 years for employment in all gainful occupations.

2. Regulations of employment of persons 16 to 18 years of age as follows:

- (a) Hours of work not to exceed 8 hours a day and 40 hours a week, or not to exceed those of adults in the industry in which employed, whichever is the lesser, work to be prohibited between 6 P. M. and 7 A. M.
- (b) Prohibition of employment of persons under 18 years of age in hazardous occupations, the Commissioner of Labor and Statistics to have authority to classify occupations, other than those mentioned in the law, as hazardous for this age group.
- (c) Employment certificates to be required for legal employment of minors between 16 and 18 years of age.

3. Revision of school attendance laws to comply with recommendations for revision of Child Labor Laws.

4. Abolition of industrial homework by children.

January 26, 1937.

**FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF COMMISSIONER OF LABOR AND
STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING
SEPTEMBER 30, 1936.**

	Appropriation	Amount Expended	Approximate Amount of Outstanding Bills	Unexpended Balance
Total for Salaries....	\$43,373.00	\$43,164.84	.....	\$ 208.16
Total for Expenses....	8,723.00	8,253.86	.....	469.14
Grand Total — Salaries and Expenses	\$52,096.00	\$51,418.70	.....	\$ 677.30

SUMMARY

Total Appropriation for Salaries and Expenses.....	\$52,096.00
Total Amount of Salaries and Expenses	\$51,418.70
Returned to Board of Public Works, Reserve Fund.....	677.30

COLLECTIONS

Theatre Permits	\$ 70.00
Boiler Inspections	1,560.00
Insurance Companies ...	924.00
Sale of Used Furniture..	4.00
Refund, Credited to Item No. 8	10.83
Total Amount Sent Comptroller	\$2,568.83
Total Amount to be deducted from Appropriation	\$ 2,558.00
Total Amount to be deducted from Appropriation, for Board of Public Works, Reserve Fund	677.30
	<u>3,235.30</u>

Net Expenses of Commissioner of Labor of Statistics.....\$ 48,860.70

Budget Item No. 8—\$319.84 held in case of salary claim for Fiscal Year ending September 30, 1935, reverted to State Treasury 3-2-36. (Please see Treas. Dept. Receipt No. 17665.)

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

The year 1936 was marked by serious labor unrest. An unusually large number of strikes and controversies occurred, the majority of which had union recognition and wage increases as major issues. Union recognition figured more largely than wage increases in the strikes. It is to be expected that in this stage of recovery many controversies concerning wages and hours would arise, but greater understanding and an earnest desire to cooperate on the parts of both employer and employee would be important factors in averting strikes with their attendant grief and suffering.

This office was called upon under the Maryland law to render conciliation service in 14 industrial disputes in 1936. In many cases this department worked in cooperation with the Conciliation Service of the United States Department of Labor. In such instances all meetings and conferences were held in this office and negotiations carried on from it.

The following table gives information concerning the strikes in Maryland in 1936 which were handled by the Conciliation Service of the United States Department of Labor. Those disputes in which this office also participated are marked accordingly.

The general maritime strike for higher wages and better working conditions which started late in October 1936 affected shipping in Baltimore just as it did other Atlantic seaports and the Pacific coast. Approximately 4,800 persons were idle here, either as strikers or because of strike conditions, and shipping was severely crippled. It was terminated in Baltimore on its 87th day—January 25, 1937. The striking groups claimed substantial gains.

On May 4 the dismissal of 5 upholsters by the Chesapeake Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, precipitated a prolonged controversy that was brought to this office for conciliation. The union, Local 75-Upholsterers Union, charged the company with discrimination against union members. The company replied that necessary curtailment of force was the reason for the dismissals. Thirty men were involved directly and indirectly. Adjustment is pending.

In September 1936 approximately 15 furniture upholsters of the **Majestic Furniture Company**, Baltimore, gave notice of a threatened strike with union recognition and adjustment of wage rates as the issues involved. On September 21, 1936, through the efforts of this office, a satisfactory agreement was reached with Local 75-Upholsterers Union.

A strike was in progress at the plant of the Celanese Corporation of America, Cumberland, November 12 to December 2, 1936. All 9,000 employees of the company were involved and union recognition and wage increases were the issues. This office was requested to act as conciliator. Agreement was reached with Cumberland Local 1874-United Textile Workers after nearly three weeks of negotiation. Wage increases gained amounted to over \$1,250,000 yearly.

On December 31 a controversy developed between employer and employees of the Diamond Taxicab Association, Incorporated caused by the violation of an earlier truce agreement. In connection with conciliation efforts by this office, an investigation of the labor conditions existing in this association was decided upon. The investigation embraces all phases of the

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY COMMISSIONERS OF CONCILIATION
MARYLAND 1936*

Company or Industry and Location	Nature of Controversy	Craftsmen Concerned	Cause of Dispute	Present Status and Terms of Settlement	Commissioner Assigned	Assignment Completed	Workers Involved	
							Directly	Indirectly
†Foster Bedding Company, Baltimore	Strike	Bedding Workers	Discharges; discrimination alleged	Unclassified, Referred to regional board of Baltimore	Jan. 20	Jan. 24	102	118
‡Eastern Rolling Mill Company, Baltimore	Strike	Mill Workers	Proposed wage cut of 10%	Adjusted, Basic rates established; workers returned	Mar. 2	Mar. 7	900	—
Dock Workers, Baltimore	Threatened Strike	Dock Workers	Agreements and working conditions	Adjusted, Strike averted and work continued	Mar. 10	Mar. 16	3,500	—
‡S. Cohen and Sons, Baltimore	Strike	Ladies' Garment Workers	Discharges and refusal to bargain	Unclassified, Referred to National Labor Relations Board	Mar. 11	Mar. 23	53	—
Union Terminal Motor Lines, Incorporated, Baltimore	Strike	Bus Drivers	Asked increases	Adjusted, Long distance drivers, increase of \$1 per trip; city drivers, increase of \$2 per week	May 15	May 29	23	6
†C and W Motor Lines, Incorporated, Baltimore and other points	Strike	Bus Drivers	Wages and conditions	Adjusted, Satisfactory agreement	May 15	May 28	25	10
†Eastern Rolling Mill, Baltimore	Strike	Steel Workers	Wages and union recognition	Adjusted, Allowed 13 percent wage increase and union recognition	June 7	June 24	800	50

George's Transfer and Trucking Company, Incorporated, Baltimore	Strike	Drivers	Wages and union recognition	Adjusted. Wage increase of \$3 to \$5 per week; all returned	May 11	June 12	35	10
†Davidson Transfer Company, Baltimore	Strike	Drivers	Wages	Adjusted. Minimum wage for city and road drivers; wage increase of 22½ percent for helpers; all returned	June 13	June 16	250	50
Baltimore Drydocks, Baltimore	Strike	Burners and Welders	Asked wage increase and union recognition	Adjusted. Returned on agreement to negotiate differences	June 18	June 29	60	940
Maryland Drydock Company, Baltimore	Strike	Burners and Welders	Asked wage increase and union recognition	Adjusted. Returned on agreement to negotiate differences	June 12	June 29	72	1,028
‡Eastern Rolling Mill, Baltimore	Strike	Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers	Asked wage increase and union recognition	Adjusted. Wage increase of 13½ percent, retro-active to June 1, 1936	June 12	June 22	800	125
‡Baltimore Enamel and Novelty Company, Baltimore	Strike	Enamel Workers	Asked wage increase	Adjusted. Wage increases ranging from 20 to 25 percent and reinstatement of those desiring it	May 8	June 15	11	439
‡Kelly-Springfield Rubber Company, Cumberland	Threatened Strike	Rubber Workers	Wages and discharges	Adjusted. Strike averted at this time	June 14	July 7	1,352	200

* Compiled from Monthly Labor Reviews, 1936.

† The Commissioner of Labor and Statistics of Maryland participated in conciliation proceedings.

(1) Not yet reported.

‡ Adjusted later by union agreement.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY COMMISSIONERS OF CONCILIATION
MARYLAND 1936*—Continued

Company or Industry and Location	Nature of Controversy	Craftsmen Concerned	Cause of Dispute	Present Status and Terms of Settlement	Commissioner Assigned	Assignment Completed	Workers Involved	
							Directly	Indirectly
*Somechorn Building, Baltimore	Lock-out	Engineers	Discharge in violation of agreement	Pending	July 13	—	4	—
Marshall Transportation Company, Baltimore	Strike	Drivers	Wages	Adjusted. Allowed 30 percent increase and closed-shop agreement	July 10	July 30	13	1
Singer Transfer and Storage Company, Baltimore	Strike	Drivers	Wages	Adjusted. Allowed 35 percent increase and closed-shop agreement	July 10	Aug. 3	25	4
J. Norman Geipe, Incorporated, Baltimore	Threatened Strike	Truck Drivers	Wage increase	Adjusted. Increase of 30 percent and improved conditions	Aug. 6	Aug. 7	27	31
Eriesson Transfer Company, Baltimore	Strike	Drivers	Wages	Adjusted. Increase of 35 percent and closed-shop agreement	Aug. 3	Aug. 3	24	12
†Kelly-Springfield Tire Company, Cumberland	Strike	Tire Workers	Wages, union recognition, and reinstatement of those discharged	Adjusted. Union recognized and all returned	Aug. 25	Sept. 1	1,700	100
†Calvert Distilling Company, Baltimore	Controversy	Distillery Workers	Wages and working conditions	Pending	Aug. 19	—	(1)	—
M. Shaivitz and Sons Furniture Company, Baltimore	Strike	Teamsters	Wages and union recognition	Pending; returned to work pending negotiations	Aug. 23	—	10	—
Abrams and Sons, Incorporated, Baltimore	Strike	Clothing Workers	Wages, union recognition, and closed shop	Pending	Aug. 19	—	150	10

	Strike	Truck Drivers	Asked 40 percent increase	Adjusted, satisfactorily	Satisfied	Sept. 5	Sept. 10	12	18
Seidman Transfer Company, Baltimore	Controversy	Seamen	Insubordination of union member	Adjusted by seamen's union	Settled	June 20	Sept. 16	1	100
Deep Seamen, Baltimore	Strike	Truck Drivers	Union recognition and wage increase	Pending		Sept. 5	—	8	50
Shell Eastern Petroleum Company, Baltimore	Threatened Strike	Truck Drivers	Union recognition and wage increase	Pending		Sept. 11	—	30	14
Gelrich Transfer Company, Baltimore	Strike	Upholsterers	Wage increase	Adjusted. Increase of 10 percent; returned without discrimination		Sept. 23	Oct. 16	20	5
Stone Upholstering Company, Baltimore	Strike	Ship Workers	New agreement with wage increase	Adjusted. Increases ranging from \$10 to \$20 per month		Oct. 10	Oct. 17	1,700	1,000
Seamen and Longshoremen, Baltimore	Strike	Drivers	Union recognition	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement		Oct. 15	Oct. 16	18	2
Charlton and Brothers Transportation Company, Hagerstown	Controversy	Drivers	Wages, hours, and working conditions	Agreed to arbitrate. Local 355 brotherhood teamsters, chauffeurs, stablemen, and helpers		Nov. 9	Nov. 16	1,200	3,000
Automobile Transport Industry, Baltimore	Controversy	Plasterers	Discrimination against non-union plasterers	Satisfactory agreement		Dec. 1	Dec. 18	28	1,972
Greenbush Project, Resettlement Administration, Berwyn	Strike	Drivers	Discharge of drivers	Adjusted. All those discharged were reinstated pending negotiations		Dec. 17	Dec. 21	800	30
Diamond Taxicab Association, Baltimore	Strike								

* Compiled from Monthly Labor Reviews, 1936.

† The Commissioner of Labor and Statistics of Maryland participated in conciliation proceedings.

(1) Not yet reported.

§ Adjusted later by union agreement.

dispute and will include individual testimony from the employers and approximately 900 owner operators and driver operators of the company. The investigation has not been completed at the time of this writing.

DIVISION OF INDUSTRIAL INSPECTION

The following tables show the number and kinds of inspections made during 1936 and also the number of persons involved by industry, sex, and color, by occupation, and by daily hours of work. In addition to these inspections, 369 regular reinspections were made, 224 homeworkeer licenses were issued, and 1,863 workshop licenses were issued in Maryland. Orders for correction of sanitary and safety conditions were issued to 101 firms. Splendid cooperation from employers in the correction of faulty working conditions has been accorded this division.

NUMBER OF FIRST INSPECTIONS MADE BY THE INDUSTRIAL INSPECTORS IN 1936

State and Political Sub-division	Number of Establishments	Kind of Inspection				Total Number of Inspections
		Child Labor	Ten-Hour Law	Factory	General	
State.	21,063	196	5,840	1,296	15,085	22,417
Baltimore City	15,172	112	4,260	1,073	10,844	16,289
Allegany County	1	...	1	...	...	1
Anne Arundel County..	696	...	170	30	526	726
Baltimore County	487	5	173	23	311	512
Calvert County	82	...	15	...	67	82
Caroline County	302	18	71	10	213	312
Carroll County	179	4	61	14	115	194
Cecil County	279	...	78	4	201	283
Charles County	70	1	13	2	56	72
Dorchester County	455	16	112	20	327	475
Frederick County	107	1	60	10	47	118
Harford County	354	1	90	11	264	366
Howard County	45	1	21	3	24	49
Kent County	242	3	63	4	176	246
Prince George's County.	681	2	155	10	526	693
Queen Anne's County..	213	4	39	3	173	219
St. Mary's County.....	104	...	13	2	91	106
Somerset County	371	3	91	7	277	378
Talbot County	331	6	83	10	242	341
Washington County ...	18	1	12	12	5	30
Wicomico County	602	8	167	38	428	641
Worcester County	272	10	92	10	172	284

NUMBER OF PERSONS FOUND EMPLOYED BY INDUSTRIAL INSPECTORS IN THE STATE AND BALTIMORE CITY IN
1936, BY INDUSTRY IN WHICH EMPLOYED, COLOR, AND SEX

Industry	State					Baltimore City				
	Male		Female		Number of Establishments	Male		Female		Colored
	White	Colored	White	Colored		White	Colored	White	Colored	
All Industries	21,063	166,103	27,625	71,620	11,166	15,172	120,976	15,485	52,036	2,915
Manufacturing industries	2,570	83,349	16,605	40,147	8,860	1,834	52,351	6,382	24,915	947
Chemicals	139	6,011	1,891	819	13	120	5,845	1,765	770	13
Distilled products	28	1,196	55	894	2	21	617	29	585	2
Food products	626	13,066	5,291	8,038	7,947	261	8,655	839	3,642	70
Canning, vegetables	161	3,609	3,464	4,742	6,536	16	703	66	1,148	39
Canning, seafood	116	763	1,042	768	1,387	7	81	121	24	10
Other food products	346	8,694	785	2,528	24	238	7,871	652	2,470	21
Iron and steel	138	19,961	6,121	1,850	152	125	7,775	898	1,567	152
Leather products	29	1,147	96	857	1	25	768	96	500	1
Lumber	155	3,081	438	264	23	106	2,254	221	152	.....
Machinery	31	1,844	103	233	.....	26	1,128	97	59	.....
Metal products, other than iron and steel	62	4,002	639	582	1	61	3,949	629	581	1
Paper and printing	325	5,656	208	1,497	26	252	4,817	200	1,401	19
Stone, clay, and glass products	68	2,171	902	322	29	39	2,023	790	311	29
Textiles	571	14,615	360	22,429	647	474	6,889	354	13,370	638
Clothing, men's and boys'	368	4,200	161	7,034	139	271	3,900	157	5,154	131
Clothing, men's and women's	5	60	5	415	.....	4	58	5	414	.....
Clothing, women's and children's	93	797	58	3,174	116	80	755	58	2,717	116
Furnishings, men's	36	382	12	2,793	121	29	355	12	2,221	120

NUMBER OF PERSONS FOUND EMPLOYED BY INDUSTRIAL INSPECTORS IN THE STATE AND BALTIMORE CITY IN 1936, BY INDUSTRY IN WHICH EMPLOYED, COLOR, AND SEX—(Continued)

OF LABOR AND STATISTICS

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Industry	State				Baltimore City			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Establishments	White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored	White
Retail department stores.....	91	3,174	253	7,649	76	3,252	248	7,362
Retail limited-price stores....	87	233	35	1,187	12	170	33	975
Wholesale stores	983	3,509	293	1,733	102	2,684	243	1,676
Wholesale and retail stores..	284	1,566	252	280	4	1,426	237	263
Offices	543	4,329	447	2,105	63	3,938	398	1,925
Professional	129	281	17	62	5	274	17	62
Public utilities	342	31,755	2,716	4,409	19	30,635*	2,557*	4,322*
Service trades	5,138	9,305	3,067	6,218	1,820	7,130	2,462	4,791
Amusements	156	520	430	65	20	334	335	56
Barber shops	951	1,403	349	28	5	986	272	24
Beauty shops	515	59	5	968	209	47	4	748
Cleaning and pressing.....	816	1,266	459	443	120	1,024	355	380
Hotels	26	688	224	443	61	659	221	408
Laundries	245	1,245	212	1,299	693	951	191	925
Restaurants, cafeterias, and eating places	2,303	3,764	1,287	2,869	699	2,769	985	2,150
Miscellaneous service trades..	126	360	101	103	13	360	99	103
Other establishments	152	701	171	57	2	503	126	56
								2

* May include some persons employed outside Baltimore City, employed by organizations submitting reports for entire State.

REPORT OF MARYLAND COMMISSIONER

NUMBER OF MEN FOUND EMPLOYED BY INDUSTRIAL INSPECTORS IN THE STATE AND BALTIMORE CITY IN 1936, BY OCCUPATION, INDUSTRY, AND COLOR

Occupation	White								
	All Industries	Manufacturing	Mechanical	Mercantile	Offices	Professional	Public Utilities	Service Trades	Other Establishments
State.....	166,103	83,349	7,016	29,337	4,329	281	31,755	9,305	701
Office.....	20,998	7,105	652	2,655	2,257	127	7,679	408	115
Sales.....	30,887	4,475	257	17,728	1,436	5	3,126	3,811	49
Workroom.....	80,681	66,921	3,597	3,902	87	19	3,445	2,515	162
Domestic.....	605	98	29	93	60	...	5	320	...
Other.....	32,932	4,747	2,511	4,959	489	100	17,500	2,251	375
Baltimore City.....	120,976	52,351	5,495	20,650	3,938	274	30,635*	7,130	503
Office.....	18,241	5,453	581	2,438	2,631	124	7,164	310	110
Sales.....	22,750	3,739	222	11,435	1,396	5	3,099	2,805	49
Workroom.....	19,796	38,821	2,681	2,681	78	48	3,298	2,044	112
Domestic.....	517	94	28	93	60	...	5	237	...
Other.....	29,669	4,214	1,980	4,300	373	97	16,769	1,704	202

* May include some persons employed outside Baltimore City, employed by organizations submitting reports for entire State.

NUMBER OF MEN FOUND EMPLOYED BY INDUSTRIAL INSPECTORS IN THE STATE AND BALTIMORE CITY IN
1936, BY OCCUPATION, INDUSTRY, AND COLOR

Occupation	Colored								
	All Industries	Manufacturing	Mechanical	Mercantile	Offices	Professional	Public Utilities	Service Trades	Other Establishments
State.....	27,625	16,605	1,670	2,932	447	17	2,746	3,067	171
Office.....	101	12	1	18	17	3	1	11	2
Sales.....	1,016	10	4	336	301	...	...	390	...
Workroom.....	17,325	15,226	289	438	5	1	289	1,056	21
Domestic.....	900	71	8	232	3	...	70	515	1
Other.....	8,253	1,256	1,368	1,908	118	13	2,353	1,092	115
Baltimore City.....	15,485	6,382	1,298	2,245	398	17	2,557*	2,462	126
Office.....	84	35	1	9	17	3	3	14	2
Sales.....	813	10	1	234	301	...	...	259	2
Workroom.....	6,638	5,430	188	211	5	1	172	910	21
Domestic.....	766	64	8	217	3	...	70	403	1
Other.....	7,184	1,443	1,097	1,574	69	13	2,312	876	100

* May include some persons employed outside Baltimore City, employed by organizations submitting reports for entire State.

REPORT OF MARYLAND COMMISSIONER

NUMBER OF WOMEN FOUND EMPLOYED BY INDUSTRIAL INSPECTORS IN THE STATE AND BALTIMORE CITY
1933, BY OCCUPATION, INDUSTRY, AND COLOR

Occupation	White								
	All Industries	Manufacturing	Mechanical	Mercantile	Offices	Professional	Public Utilities	Service Trades	Other Establishments
State.....	71,620	40,147	414	18,178	2,105	62	4,409	6,218	57
Office.....	12,911	3,565	273	4,295	1,973	55	2,234	486	30
Sales.....	11,823	884	24	11,419	32	1	33	2,428	2
Workroom.....	38,764	35,476	142	841	18	1	34	2,233	19
Domestic.....	715	125	...	90	63	...	66	371	...
Other.....	1,067	97	5	1,533	19	5	2,042	700	6
Baltimore City.....	52,036	24,915	386	15,576	1,925	62	4,322*	4,794	56
Office.....	11,499	2,990	230	3,833	1,797	55	2,117	418	29
Sales.....	12,065	825	15	9,339	32	1	33	1,818	2
Workroom.....	23,625	20,886	136	794	17	1	34	1,738	19
Domestic.....	653	124	...	83	63	...	66	317	...
Other.....	4,194	90	5	1,527	16	5	2,042	503	6

* May include some persons employed outside Baltimore City, employed by organizations submitting reports for entire State.

NUMBER OF WOMEN FOUND EMPLOYED BY INDUSTRIAL INSPECTORS IN THE STATE AND BALTIMORE CITY
1936, BY OCCUPATION, INDUSTRY, AND COLOR

Occupation	Colored								
	All Industries	Manufacturing	Mechanical	Mercantile	Offices	Professional	Public Utilities	Service Trades	Other Establishments
State.....	11,166	8,860	2	395	63	5	19	1,820	2
Office.....	48	15	...	1	26	...	...	6	...
Sales.....	355	8	...	97	17	...	...	233	...
Workroom.....	9,837	8,801	2	90	...	...	7	937	...
Domestic.....	444	10	...	68	10	...	3	353	...
Other.....	482	26	...	139	10	5	9	291	2
Baltimore City.....	2,915	947	1	352	63	5	15*	1,530	2
Office.....	47	15	...	...	26	...	...	6	...
Sales.....	270	8	...	70	17	...	...	175	...
Workroom.....	1,854	892	1	90	...	...	7	864	...
Domestic.....	286	7	...	54	10	...	...	215	...
Other.....	458	25	...	138	10	5	8	270	2

* May include some persons employed outside Baltimore City, employed by organizations submitting reports for entire State.

NUMBER OF WOMEN FOUND EMPLOYED BY INDUSTRIAL INSPECTORS IN THE STATE AND BALTIMORE CITY
IN 1936, BY NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED DAILY AND INDUSTRY IN WHICH EMPLOYED

REPORT OF MARYLAND COMMISSIONER

Hours Worked Daily	All Industries	Manufacturing Industries	Mechanical Industries	Mercantile Industries	Offices	Professional	Public Utilities	Service Trades	Other Establishments
State.....	82,786	49,007	446	18,573	2,168	67	4,428	8,938	59
Less than eight hours.....	21,757	9,272	214	8,481	1,793	38	353	1,588	18
Eight hours.....	28,522	19,611	147	4,610	329	20	1,395	2,351	29
Eight hours—less than nine hours.....	7,014	2,846	12	459	...	...	2,665	1,032	...
Nine hours—less than ten hours.....	5,405	3,426	1	902	1	1	3	1,071	...
Ten hours.....	790	513	4	61	...	...	4	205	...
*More than ten hours.....	37	1	...	10	...	...	...	26	...
*Hours unreported.....	19,261	13,308	68	4,047	45	8	...	1,765	12
Baltimore City.....	54,951	25,862	387	15,928	1,988	67	4,337†	6,324	58
Less than eight hours.....	19,284	8,000	179	7,814	1,694	38	281	1,261	17
Eight hours.....	20,459	12,921	112	3,895	250	20	1,383	1,819	29
Eight hours—less than nine hours.....	5,973	2,115	12	311	...	...	2,665	870	...
Nine hours—less than ten hours.....	2,759	1,235	...	758	...	1	...	765	...
Ten hours.....	621	479	...	19	...	...	...	123	...
*More than ten hours.....	33	1	...	8	...	...	...	24	...
*Hours unreported.....	5,822	1,111	54	3,123	41	8	...	1,462	12

* Includes workers in canneries, women proprietors, and other women workers not covered by the laws governing the hours of employment of women.

† May include some persons employed outside Baltimore City, employed by organizations submitting reports for the entire State.

The figures in the foregoing tables concerning women in industry include those who come within the jurisdiction of the laws governing the hours of labor for women and those who do not. As the following tables indicate the greatest number of women was found employed in manufacturing industries and the largest single group of women worked eight hours a day.

Industry	Percent of Women	
	State	Baltimore City
All industries	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing industries	59.2	47.1
Mechanical industries	0.5	0.7
Mercantile industries	22.4	29.0
Offices.	2.6	3.6
Professional.	0.1	0.1
Public Utilities	5.4	7.9
Service trades	9.7	11.5
Other establishments	0.1	0.1

Number of Hours Worked Daily	Percent of Women	
	State	Baltimore City
Less than eight hours.....	26.3	35.1
Eight hours	34.4	37.2
Eight hours—less than nine hours.....	8.5	10.9
Nine hours—less than ten hours.....	6.5	5.0
Ten hours	0.9	1.1
*More than ten hours.....	0.1	0.1
*Hours not reported.....	23.3	10.6

* Includes workers in canneries, women proprietors, and other women workers not covered by the laws governing the hours of employment of women.

Reports of 261 violations in 71 establishments of the laws governing the hours of employment of women were made by the industrial inspectors in Maryland during 1936. The working hours of all the women involved in these cases were changed to comply with the law and schedules posted on the premises accordingly.

Violations of the child labor laws were reported for 167 establishments involving 234 children. Details of these violations appear elsewhere in this report. The following table shows the distribution of these violations by location:

County	Number of Establishments	Number of Children
Baltimore City	122	144
Baltimore.	5	16
Caroline.	9	23
Carroll.	4	9
Charles.	1	1
Dorchester.	7	10
Harford.	1	2
Kent.	1	1
Prince George's	2	2
Somerset.	2	12
Talbot.	5	5
Washington.	1	1
Wicomico.	4	5
Worcester.	3	3
Total.....	167	234

In 1936 nine cases of occupational diseases were reported to this office by the State Department of Health; 5 cases involved lead poisoning and 4 cases involved dermatitis.

Free Employment Service

The department conducts a free employment service. Seven hundred four new applicants for employment registered with this department during 1936; 1,119 applicants were referred to employers, 407 of these were verified placements. This includes both temporary and permanent positions. Because of a limited communications-budget, it was impossible to verify results of referrals of many more individuals from whom this office has not had follow-up information.

CHILDREN'S DIVISION

Before discussing the past year's work, it may be interesting to review very briefly the steps that have been taken by the State of Maryland to protect her working children during the last quarter of a century. Twenty-five years ago the General Assembly passed "a modern child labor law"—the first thorough child labor law that had been enacted for the State. This law became effective December 1, 1912 and prohibited the employment of children under 14 years of age in practically all employments except domestic service or agricultural work. The law provided for the certification of all children leaving

school to engage in strictly industrial pursuits. Certain dangerous or injurious occupations were prohibited to children under 16 years of age and between the ages of 16 and 18 years. In 1916 the law was amended to provide still greater protection to employed children and to prevent children under 14 years of age from withdrawing from school to enter industry. Hours of work for children under 16 years of age were limited to 8 hours a day, 48 hours a week. Night work was prohibited to minors under 16 years.

Since that time the law has remained practically unaltered in spite of the fact that a decided change in industrial conditions has taken place in the years that have followed. There has been a general raising of standards and in many cases adults are working under more favorable conditions than are required by law for our 14 and 15 year old children. The Department feels that our present child labor standards should be reviewed and redrafted by authorities on school and labor problems in order to protect children against the strains and hazards that are still part of our industrial system.

At the Third National Conference on Labor Legislation held in Washington, D. C. in November 1936, the Committee on Child Labor Standards made the following recommendations which were adopted unanimously:

"State Legislation: We heartily commend all efforts by States to improve the standards of their child labor laws and urge that every effort be made to incorporate in all State child-labor laws the following standards:

1. A minimum age of 16 years for employment in all gainful occupations, including industrialized agriculture away from the home farm.

2. The regulation of employment of young persons 16 to 18 years of age, as follows:

- (a) Hours of work not to exceed 8 hours per day and 40 hours per week; or not to exceed those of adults in the industry in which employed, whichever is the lesser. Night work to be prohibited between 6 P. M. and 7 A. M.

- (b) Prohibition of employment of persons under 18 in hazardous occupations, the State Department of Labor or industrial board to have authority to classify occupations as hazardous for this age group.

- (c) Employment certificates to be required for the legal employment of minors under 18 years of age.

School Attendance: We urge that every effort be made to revise upward our State school attendance laws to conform with the higher minimum age and employment certificate requirements recommended for State child-labor laws and to emphasize also the need for the provision by

the schools of an enriched and varied school program to meet the needs of all young people.

Industrial Home Work: We wish to emphasize our conviction that industrial home work, that is, the sending of factory work to be done in the home, serves not only to exploit the child worker but also to break down labor standards in general through the reintroduction of the sweatshop, and urge therefore the speedy enactment of legislation looking to its abolition."

These recommendations are in line with the NRA codes which eliminated from industry the employment of children under 16 years of age during school hours. With the decrease of child workers under 16 years of age, the unemployed young people between 16 and 18 years had an opportunity to secure jobs while the younger children were attending school. As soon as the NRA codes were invalidated, there was an increase in child labor. In November 1936 the Children's Bureau issued a bulletin comparing the number of employment certificates issued to 14 and 15 year old children in the first five months of 1935, when the child labor provisions of the NRA were still in effect, with those issued in the same period in 1936. The figures covered ten States where no changes in the child labor laws had been made, the District of Columbia, and 98 cities in other States. They revealed an increase of 150 percent in the number issued during the 1936 period compared with the number issued in 1935—8,400 compared with 3,350. Maryland was included in this study.

In 1936 there was a large increase in the number of applicants interviewed for employment certificates and in the number of employment certificates issued. The summary following gives information on the certificates issued and refused:

Baltimore City

Employment Certificates Issued:

In Baltimore City in 1936, 1,455 employment certificates were issued to children under 16 years of age. Of this number, 399 were regular certificates, 386 vacation certificates, and 670 vocational or "special" certificates. When compared with the number issued in 1935, this represents an increase of 78.3 percent. This increase is attributable partly, no doubt, to the increase in employment in all age groups and to the invalidation of the NRA.

Of the 399 regular certificates issued, 355 were first regular certificates—children who had severed their connection with school and entered the ranks of industry for the first time.

Forty-four were subsequent regular certificates—issued to children under 16 years who changed their employment. Of the 386 vacation certificates, 365 were first vacation certificates and 21 were subsequent vacation certificates. Of the 670 vocational or "special" certificates, 203 were first vocational and 467 were either subsequent or renewed certificates.

In considering the children who secured employment certificates, it will be noticed that the number of colored children, 48, who secured certificates, is unusually small, both in proportion to the number of white children and to the colored population of the city. This may be due to two reasons: (1) many colored girls are employed in domestic service for which the law does not require certificates; (2) colored children in industry have never received the special attention that is required, if they are to be protected as the law provides. When we learn from the Department of Education that over 300 colored boys between the ages of 14 and 16 years left school from February 1936 to June 1936, and that only 48 can be accounted for through this division, we naturally wonder what these children are doing. Are they in idleness on the streets? Are they going into less well regulated and less desirable occupations, working long hours and under unfavorable conditions?

Refused Certificates:

During the year 76 children were refused employment certificates—27 regular and 49 vacation certificates. Of these children, 66 were white boys, 5 colored boys, and 5 white girls.

Reasons for Refusal:

Twenty-seven children were refused first regular certificates for the following reasons: 2 white boys were under the legal age of 14 years; 13 white boys, 1 colored boy, and 1 white girl had secured work in occupations forbidden by the law; 9 white boys and 1 colored boy had secured work in occupations requiring more than 8 hours work a day or before 7 A. M. or after 7 P. M. Of the 49 vacation certificates refused, 33 white boys, 1 colored boy, and 2 white girls were under the age of 14; 6 white boys, 1 colored boy, and 1 white girl had secured work in forbidden occupations; 3 white boys, 1 colored boy, and 1 white girl had secured work in occupations requiring more than 8 hours work a day.

Place of Birth:

As usual, by far the largest group who secured first regular and vacation certificates in Baltimore during 1936 had been

born in Baltimore City. While 82.5 percent of 720 children were in this group, the next largest group, 9.2 percent, had been born in other States.

Evidence of Age:

Age is still the fundamental basis of all child labor legislation in this country and before allowing a child to enter industry we must have proof that he is actually 14 years of age. In 1936, 71.4 percent of all first regular and vacation certificates were issued upon receipt of official birth records and passports and 24.0 percent upon baptismal certificates. In other words, 95.4 percent of all first regular and vacation certificates secured by children during the year were issued upon some documentary evidence of age. Only 33 first regular and vacation certificates, or 4.6 percent, were issued upon affidavits of parents.

Grade Completed:

In 1929 the General Assembly of Maryland raised the minimum grade requirement for the general certification of children to the completion of the course prescribed by the elementary schools, which in Baltimore City is equivalent to the completion of the 6th grade. In view of this fact, it is interesting to review the distribution of those children who secured first regular employment certificates in Baltimore during each of the last several years by last grade completed:

	Percent										
Last Grade Completed.	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	
Total.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Fifth. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.6	7.1	10.2	12.3	
Sixth.	34.1	27.7	43.8	29.4	37.3	32.6	31.2	28.1	22.6	23.4	
Seventh.	31.8	33.8	18.8	31.4	28.6	32.5	33.7	33.1	32.0	29.8	
Eighth.	21.7	26.3	18.8	28.8	24.8	25.6	22.7	22.8	25.0	25.5	
Ninth.	9.6	9.5	6.2	9.0	8.6	7.8	10.4	7.8	9.0	6.4	
Tenth.	2.8	2.0	6.2	1.1	0.5	1.3	1.4	1.1	0.9	} 2.6	
Eleventh. . . . .	...	...	6.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	...	*	0.2		
Twelfth. . . . .	...	0.7	...	...	...	...	*	*	0.1		

*Less than one-tenth of one percent.

Nativity of Fathers:

Of the 720 children who secured first regular and vacation certificates, 562 or 78.1 percent were children of native born American fathers, 514 were white and 48 colored. The Italian group was the next largest with 6.8 percent. The Polish group accounted for 6.4 percent.

Following this report are the tables that indicate in further detail the distribution of these children according to industry and occupation entered, certificates issued, age, color, and sex.

Counties of Maryland

The Maryland law provides that employment certificates outside of Baltimore City be issued by the Commissioner of Labor and Statistics, by the Superintendent of Schools in the county in which the applicant resides, or by some person designated in writing by the Superintendent. Since the issuing of these certificates entailed too much extra work for busy school officials, who received no remuneration for the work, it was agreed in 1914 by all interested parties that this responsibility could most logically be placed in the hands of the examining physicians who received compensation, although very meager at that time. Another consideration that prompted the change was the fact that the physician is constantly at his post, while the school officials are frequently away from the community during the canning season when the demand for certificates is greatest.

There is no part of the child labor law that requires greater accuracy and discrimination than the issuance of certificates. Experience in issuing certificates has shown conclusively that serious concentration upon the details of the law is a necessity. The examining physicians are busy men; they have not as much time to master the details of certificate issuance as have the regularly appointed city officials. There is no appropriation for personal supervision from the Baltimore office, therefore, supervision is carried on by correspondence, which has proved to be a very poor substitute. Consequently, the issuance of employment certificates in the counties is not as accurate as is desirable. During the coming year this recently re-organized division will concentrate on this problem to see if it is possible to work out some better method.

Employment Certificates Issued:

In 1936, 499 employment certificates were issued in the counties of Maryland, an increase of 116.9 percent over 1935. Of this number, 69 were first regular certificates, 428 first vacation certificates, and 2 were subsequent vacation certificates. These figures do not include the vocational or "special" certificates discussed elsewhere in the report, nor the 32 certificates which were revoked because it was found that the children involved did not meet the legal requirements.

Figures for Baltimore, Anne Arundel, and Howard Counties are included in the Baltimore City report, as these counties are considered part of the Baltimore Industrial Area.

Revoked Certificates:

It is provided that, for sufficient reason, a certificate may be revoked at any time and the dismissal of the child ordered. During the past year the division took over the verification of ages for all the children to whom certificates were issued in the counties. This has involved a tremendous amount of work, but has been found justifiable as a means of greater protection to our county children. Either through misinterpretation of the law or lack of familiarity with its requirements, many mistakes of serious nature were found in the issuance of county certificates, and involved the revocation of 32 certificates. Twenty-seven of this number were found to be under 14 years of age: 1 child proved to be only 11 years of age; 2 were 12 years of age; 24 were 13 years of age. Five children under 16 years of age were licensed to work in occupations forbidden under the law. Unfortunately, these errors do not come to the division until after the children involved have been working for some time, and it is this aspect of the situation that causes grave concern.

Next in order to the number of certificates issued illegally to children under age and for forbidden occupations is the number issued to children whose permanent residence is in Baltimore City. The canners employing children and the officers appointed to issue certificates to cover this employment have been notified that Baltimore children who migrate to the counties to work during the canning season must secure their certificates in Baltimore before leaving the city. This is necessary because of the difficulty of securing proper proof of age when the applicant for the certificate is away from his home. This procedure eliminates also an additional expense to the State during the children's temporary stay in the county as two salaried physicians are employed by this Department to examine all Baltimore City applicants.

Statements of Age

During 1936 in Baltimore City, 1,493 children, 788 boys and 705 girls, gave satisfactory proof that they were over 16 years of age and were given statements to that effect by this division. Sixty-six of the 1,493 statements issued were subsequent statements. This is indicative of the care that a large number of employers exercise in order to prevent violation of the child labor law.

In the various counties of Maryland in 1936, 213 children, 78 boys and 135 girls, secured statements of age. Age statements which may be issued only to children 16 years of age or over had been issued to 9 children under 16 years. These statements were revoked during the year, and are not included in the above figure.

School Attendance Department

There is the closest cooperation between the Baltimore City School Attendance Department and the Children's Division. Names and addresses of all refused applicants are sent each day to the Attendance Department. These reports are followed up by the attendance officers and their findings are reported back to this division. The Attendance Department in turn makes inquiry of this division every few days to learn if children who have left school and are reported to be at work have actually secured employment certificates. By this system of double reporting, a child who is known to either this division or to the Attendance Department cannot very easily violate either the child labor or compulsory school attendance law.

We are happy to state that during the past three months we have been able to establish a closer working relationship with the attendance departments in the various counties. The county attendance officers are receiving from this office a list of all children to whom certificates of any kind have been issued by the examining physicians. If the attendance officers discover any discrepancies in the ages given, they notify this division immediately.

Violations

Violations come to the attention of the Department principally through two sources—by the officials issuing employment certificates or by the industrial inspectors. During 1936 the industrial inspectors in Baltimore City reported violations of the child labor law in 122 establishments involving the illegal employment of 144 children; 78 involved the employment of children between the ages of 14 and 16 years without employment certificates; 37 were engaged in forbidden occupations; 18 children were under 14 years of age; 11 were working more than 8 hours a day or after 7 P. M. The repeal of prohibition and the return to the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors and beverages have brought additional problems connected with child labor and the need for enforcing the appropriate legal age provisions.

The Children's Division follows up all violations discovered by the inspectors and cooperates with the Chief Inspector by checking all records of possible suspects brought into the office by the inspectors. This involves a great amount of work, as it is often necessary to write to several sources before the child's correct age can be ascertained.

The policy of the Department during the past year has been to educate the community through a careful administration of the Child Labor Law rather than to prosecute violators. Only one employer was prosecuted in 1936. This employer, after warning and careful instructions from the department, violated the law a second time. A conviction was secured, the fine imposed was \$10.00 and costs.

The above violations, all reported by the industrial inspectors, do not include 166 additional children who were employed in violation of the law and became known when they applied for employment certificates. Some were reported through the School Attendance Department. The number of children illegally employed, totaled 310.

In the counties of Maryland during 1936, violations of the child labor law were reported in 45 establishments involving the illegal employment of 90 children. This figure does not include the 32 county certificates that it was found necessary to revoke. Of the 90 children, 42 between the ages of 14 and 16 years, were found working without employment certificates; 25 children were under the minimum age for employment; and 23 were engaged in forbidden occupations. Of the 25 children working under 14 years of age, 1 was 10 years of age; 2 were 11 years of age; 8 were 12 years of age; and 14 were 13 years of age. Violations were cleared through correspondence, through the assistance of our inspector assigned to the Eastern Shore, and through the cooperation of the county attendance officers.

In addition to the children who received certificates to work, the Attendance Department of Baltimore City reported a total number of 568 children under 16 years who were permanently withdrawn from school for domestic service.

Figures secured through the State Industrial Accident Commission reveal the startling fact that 1,377 minors between the ages of 11 and 21 years met with accidents during the period from November 1, 1935 to November 1, 1936.

NUMBER OF REGULAR, VACATION, AND VOCATIONAL CERTIFICATES SECURED BY CHILDREN IN
BALTIMORE CITY IN 1936

Kind of Certificate	Total Number	Regular		Vacation			Vocational	
		Total Number	Boys	Girls	Total Number	Boys	Girls	Total Number
Total number	1,455	399	347	52	386	336	50	670
First,	923	355	305	50	365	315	50	203
Subsequent,	532	44	42	2	21	21	...	467*
								246
								139
								285
								64
								182

*Includes both subsequent certificates and renewals. (See report of Special Permit Department for further information.)

EVIDENCE OF AGE SUBMITTED BY CHILDREN (14-16 YEARS) SECURING FIRST REGULAR AND VACATION
EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1936

Evidence of Age Submitted	Total Number	Percent	Kind of Certificate	
			Regular	Vacation
Total number	720	100.0	355	365
Baltimore birth record.....	438	60.8	214	224
Maryland birth record.....	39	5.4	20	19
Other State birth record.....	28	3.9	11	17
Religious record	173	24.0	90	83
Passport	9	1.3	3	6
Affidavit and physical examination.....	33	4.6	17	16

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (14-16 YEARS) SECURING FIRST REGULAR EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1936, BY LAST GRADE COMPLETED, AGE, COLOR, AND SEX

Last Grade Completed	Total Number	Boys				Girls					
		Total Number	White		Colored		Total Number	White		Colored	
			14	15	14	15		14	15	14	15
Total number	355	305	58	229	7	11	50	14	36	..	..
Sixth.	121	110	20	84	4	2	11	4	7	..	..
Seventh.	113	101	25	69	2	5	12	4	8	..	..
Eighth.	77	58	8	45	1	4	19	5	14	..	..
Ninth.	34	30	4	26	..	..	4	..	4	..	..
Tenth.	10	6	1	5	..	..	4	1	3	..	..

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (14-16 YEARS) SECURING FIRST REGULAR EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1936, BY OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY ENTERED, AGE, COLOR, AND SEX

Occupation and Industry Entered	Total Number	Percent	Boys						Girls					
			Total Number			White			Colored			Total Number		
			14	15	16	14	15	16	14	15	16	14	15	16
Total number	355	100.0	58	229	7	11	50	14	36	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing and mechanical	119	33.5	21	68	1	1	28	5	23	..	..	..	..	..
Canning.....	11	9.2	2	1	..	..	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
Apprentices.....	16	13.5	4	11	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Operatives.....	15	12.6	3	5	..	..	7	1	6	..	..	..	..	..
Other manufacturing and mechanical	77	64.7	12	48	1	1	15	2	13	..	..	..	..	..
Mercantile.....	96	27.1	12	67	..	2	15	6	9	..	..	..	..	..
Selling.....	43	44.8	6	29	..	..	8	2	6	..	..	..	..	..
Cash, bundle, messenger.....	11	14.6	1	11	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Other mercantile	39	40.6	5	27	..	1	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	..
Other occupation groups.....	140	39.1	25	94	6	8	7	3	4	..	..	..	..	..
Office work	22	15.7	5	15	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Outside messenger or delivery.....	83	59.3	15	61	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Domestic and personal service.....	17	12.2	..	6	2	4	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..
Caddies.....	16	11.4	5	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other.....	2	1.4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (14-16 YEARS) SECURING FIRST VACATION EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1936, BY OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY ENTERED, AGE, COLOR, AND SEX

Occupation and Industry Entered	Total Number	Percent	Boys						Girls							
			Total Number	White			Colored			Total Number	White			Colored		
				14	15	14	15	14	15		14	15	14	15		
Total number	365	100.0	315	168	117	16	14			50	23	27				
Manufacturing and mechanical.....																
Canning.....	96	26.3	62	29	29	3	1			34	11	23				
Apprentices.....	48	50.0	27	13	12	1	1			21	9	12				
Operatives.....	3	3.1	3	3												
Other manufacturing and mechanical	14	14.6	6	3	3					8	2	6				
	31	32.3	26	10	14	2				5		5				
Mercantile.....																
Selling.....	66	18.1	55	21	23	9	2			11	7	4				
Cash, bundle, messenger.....	37	56.0	27	11	12	3	1			10	7	3				
Other mercantile	5	7.6	5		3	1	1									
	24	36.4	23	10	8	5				1		1				
Other occupation groups.....																
Office work	203	55.6	198	118	65	4	11			5	5					
Outside messenger or delivery.....	8	3.9	5	2	3					3	3					
Domestic and personal service.....	71	35.0	71	38	26	1	6									
Caddies.....	10	4.9	9	3	1	1	4			1	1					
Other.....	110	54.2	110	75	35											
	4	2.0	3			2	1			1	1					

NUMBER OF FIRST EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES ISSUED IN
BALTIMORE CITY BY MONTH, SEX, AND KIND OF CERTIFI-
CATE: 1936 AND 1935

Month and Year	Total Number	Kind of Certificate			
		Regular		Vacation	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Baltimore City..1936.....	720	305	50	315	50
1935.....	457	126	22	289	20
January 1936.....	23	16	2	5	..
1935.....	2	..	..	2	..
February 1936.....	24	15	5	4	..
1935.....	6	..	..	6	..
March 1936.....	43	27	2	13	1
1935.....	3	1	..	2	..
April 1936.....	56	33	3	20	..
1935.....	13	..	..	10	3
May 1936.....	80	43	4	32	1
1935.....	13	2	..	11	..
June 1936.....	115	16	3	86	10
1935.....	37	5	2	27	3
July 1936.....	101	4	1	78	18
1935.....	147	..	1	144	2
August 1936.....	59	2	..	39	18
1935.....	61	..	1	50	10
September 1936.....	78	64	10	4	..
1935.....	54	30	6	18	..
October 1936.....	72	39	12	19	2
1935.....	62	53	7	2	..
November 1936.....	43	30	4	9	..
1935.....	34	21	3	9	1
December 1936.....	26	16	4	6	..
1935.....	25	14	2	8	1

NUMBER OF REGULAR AND VACATION EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES
SECURED BY CHILDREN IN THE COUNTIES IN 1936

Kind of Certificate	Total Number	Regular		Vacation			
		Total Number	Boys	Girls	Total Number	Boys	Girls
Total number	499	69	37	32	430	224	206
First	497	69	37	32	428	225	205
Subsequent	2	..	..	..	2	1	1

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (14-16 YEARS) SECURING EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES IN THE COUNTIES IN 1936,
BY OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY ENTERED, SEX, AND KIND OF CERTIFICATE

Occupation and Industry Entered	Total Number	Kind of Certificate					
		Regular			Vacation		
		Total Number	Boys	Girls	Total Number	Boys	Girls
Total Number	497	69	37	32	428	223	205
Manufacturing and mechanical.....	399	43	17	26	356	166	190
Canning	356	22	6	16	334	151	183
Apprentices	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
Operatives	12	6	1	5	6	1	5
Other manufacturing and mechanical.....	30	15	10	5	15	13	2
Mercantile	33	12	9	3	21	11	10
Selling	19	5	2	3	14	5	9
Other mercantile	14	7	7	..	7	6	1
Other occupation groups.....	65	14	11	3	51	46	5
Office work	2	2	1	1	..	..	..
Outside messenger or delivery.....	40	9	9	..	31	31	..
Domestic and personal service.....	15	3	1	2	12	8	4
Caddies	4	..	..	..	4	4	..
Other	4	..	..	..	4	3	1

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (14-16 YEARS) SECURING FIRST EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES IN THE COUNTIES
IN 1936, BY COUNTY, SEX, AND KIND OF CERTIFICATE

County	Total Number	Kind of Certificate					
		Regular			Vacation		
		Total Number	Boys	Girls	Total Number	Boys	Girls
Total number	497	69	37	32	428	223	205
Allegany	5	4	4	..	1	1	..
Caroline	90	5	2	3	85	29	56
Carroll	46	10	3	7	36	19	17
Cecil	21	..	..	..	21	17	4
Dorchester	84	8	7	1	76	33	43
Frederick	45	11	7	4	34	27	7
Garrett	2	..	..	..	2	1	1
Hartford	12	..	..	..	12	6	6
Kent	5	..	..	..	5	2	3
Montgomery	8	5	3	2	3	2	1
Prince George's	9	4	4	..	5	5	..
Queen Anne's	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Somerset	26	..	..	..	26	14	12
Talbot	70	3	1	2	67	35	32
Washington	5	..	..	..	5	5	..
Wicomico	44	12	4	8	32	19	13
Worcester	24	6	2	4	18	8	10

Special Employment Certificates

One of the functions of the office of the Commissioner of Labor and Statistics is to carry out the provisions of an Act passed by the General Assembly of Maryland in 1918 relating to "backward school children." The purpose of this Act was to render assistance to the mentally handicapped children of working age who naturally would have difficulty in securing employment and in becoming self-supporting and law-abiding citizens. Under proper supervision many of these unfortunate children are able to make satisfactory vocational adjustments and become social assets rather than liabilities.

None of the children is released from school until a complete study of the applicant has been made and until a conference has been held on each child with the proper school officials, the Director of Special Education in the Baltimore Department of Public Education, or the Superintendent of Education in the Parochial Schools. If it is felt that the child may benefit from further schooling by being transferred to another type of school or class, this is tried before the final release from school is approved.

In 1936, 374 children between the ages of 14 and 16 years applied to this division for first special work permits, an increase of 148, or 65.5 percent, over the number of applicants applying in 1935. This condition was due partly to the termination of the restrictions placed on child labor by the NRA and to the increase in employment opportunities. Two hundred seventy-two of these children were referred by City and County Departments of education, by social agencies, and by mental hygiene clinics. Two hundred three of these children received permits and 69 were refused and returned to school, as it was felt that these children could profit by further schooling. Some were returned because they had physical defects which needed attention and follow-up from the school nursing service. The remaining 102 were neither referred by the departments of education nor social agencies, but made personal application to the office. As this group did not have the necessary educational sheets approved by the principals of the schools, they were referred to the Director of School Attendance for further investigation.

Of the 272 children mentioned above, 29 were referred from the counties of Maryland as follows: Baltimore County, 22; Anne Arundel, 2; Dorchester, 1; Howard, 2; St. Mary's, 1; Talbot, 1.

After a child has been released from school on a special permit he must report to this office at the end of every two months

until he reaches the age of sixteen. If he has made satisfactory progress by that time and appears to be a stable individual with good character traits, he then reports every four months until he is eighteen years of age.

The individuals in both groups are instructed to report immediately, however, if the jobs on which they are employed terminate for any reason. On the child's return visit to the office he is interviewed, his physical condition checked, and, if he has the same job, his permit is renewed. In addition to the original permits issued in 1936, 427 renewals were issued to children under sixteen years of age, 250 to boys and 177 to girls. If the child has secured a new job he is given a "subsequent" permit. Forty subsequent permits were issued for children under sixteen years of age, 35 to boys and 5 to girls. During the year 373 individuals between the ages of sixteen and eighteen reported to this office and renewals and subsequents were issued to them in the same manner.

As usual, by far the largest group who secured first special permits in Baltimore City during 1936 had been born in Baltimore City. While 79.0 percent were in this group, the next largest number, 8.9 percent, had been born in other States.

As evidence of age, 78.3 percent of all first special permits were issued upon receipt of official birth records and 18.4 percent upon baptismal certificates. In other words, 96.7 percent of all first permits were issued upon some documentary evidence of age. Only 3.3 percent were issued upon the affidavit of parents.

During the year the workers in the special employment certificate division held over 1,828 interviews. This figure does not include visits to the homes, schools, and social agencies.

VOCATIONAL

Kind of Certificate	Total	Boys	Girls
Total number (including home and domestic service permits)...	670	424	246
First	203	139	64
Subsequents*	467	285	182

*Includes both subsequent certificates and renewals.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN REFERRED FOR SPECIAL EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES BY CITY AND COUNTY DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION IN 1936

Month	Total Number	Permits Granted		Withdrawn for Domestic Service		Returned to School	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total number	272	126	12	13	52	46	23
January	24	11	1	..	6	3	3
February	22	9	..	..	6	3	4
March	24	4	3	6	4	4	3
April	19	7	3	3	2	2	2
May	28	11	..	1	6	8	2
June	20	10	..	..	6	4	..
July . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August	4	3	1	..	..	..	..
September	39	24	3	1	3	5	3
October	44	22	1	..	12	6	3
November	33	21	..	1	5	5	1
December	15	4	..	1	2	6	2

EVIDENCE OF AGE SUBMITTED BY CHILDREN (14-16 YEARS) REFERRED FOR SPECIAL EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES IN 1936

Evidence of Age Submitted	Total Number	Per- cent
Total number	272	100.0
Baltimore birth record	177	65.1
Maryland birth record	24	8.8
Other State birth record	11	4.0
Religious certificates	50	18.4
Affidavit	9	3.3
Foreign	1	.4

Report of Medical Examiners

During the year 1936 the Medical Examiners made a total of 1,025 first examinations and 170 re-examinations of applicants for employment certificates. There were also a number of physical examinations of newsboys made for verification of age.

Of the total number of first examinations, 821 were boys and 204 were girls, and 622 children were found to have one or more physical defects. During 1935 only 14 cases reported correction of physical defects, while in 1936 in the regular and vacation employment certificate group 31 reported correction of physical defects. Many corrections were noted in the special employment certificate group.

It is very apparent that with the increase of industrial activity the parents of these children are in a better financial position to attend to the physical ailments found in their children, and, in many cases whenever possible, to have these conditions corrected. This is especially true of those children with defective vision and carious teeth, as well as a number of children who have had diseased tonsils removed.

Just as we have noted in the past few years, the most common outstanding physical defect was under-weight; 270 children being under-weight in the year 1936 as compared with 151 in the year 1935. In the order of their frequency the next most common defective conditions noted were as follows: carious teeth, 231; defective vision, 132; enlarged cryptic tonsils, 76; over-weight, 51. One hundred seventy-two children had 2 physical defects, 31 had 3 physical defects, and 2 had 4 physical defects.

Among the least common defective physical conditions noted were: disease of the thyroid gland; heart disease; complete nasal obstruction, in some cases producing a speech defect; pregnancy; suspected tuberculosis; deafness; gonorrhea; and hernia.

Newsboys and Street-Traders

In compliance with the legal provisions for the licensing of newsboys and street-traders, there are five distinct types of badges issued in Maryland: (1) a route service badge, which permits a boy of ten years or more to serve papers around a regular route between certain specified hours of the day; (2) an oval newsboy badge, which permits a boy of twelve years or more to sell papers on the street during certain hours when school is not in session; (3) a square newsboy badge, which

permits a boy of fourteen or fifteen years of age to sell papers at any time between the hours of six o'clock in the morning and eight o'clock in the evening; (4) an oval street-trader badge which permits a boy of fourteen years or more to sell articles other than papers on the street during certain hours when school is not in session; (5) a square street-trader badge, which permits a boy of fourteen or fifteen years of age to sell articles other than papers on the street at any time between the hours of six o'clock in the morning and eight o'clock in the evening. These badges are issued in cities having a population of 20,000 persons or over.

In 1936 this division issued 2,163 licenses in Baltimore, 208 in Cumberland, and 125 in Hagerstown and refused 22 licenses in Baltimore, 6 licenses in Cumberland, and 8 licenses in Hagerstown. The number of badges returned in Maryland was 481. These were returned by boys who had attained the age after which a badge is no longer required. In many cases they requested statements proving their age was 16 years or over in order to procure other employment. Ten theatre permits were issued permitting the children involved to appear on a public stage for a limited time.

Violations of the newsboy law were reported for 1,197 cases and included 7 girls and 11 agents. These violations were dealt with directly by this division and, where necessary, were sent to the Juvenile Court for further consideration. As a result of violations of the law the badges of 22 boys were revoked for varying periods of time.

The following tables give in detail the distribution of newsboy and street-trader licenses, theatre permits, and violations of the newsboy law.

**NUMBER OF NEWSBOY AND STREET-TRADER LICENSES ISSUED
IN BALTIMORE CITY, CUMBERLAND, AND HAGERSTOWN IN
1936, BY KIND OF LICENSE AND COLOR**

Baltimore City

Kind of License	Total number	First		Renewed	
		White	Colored	White	Colored
Total number	2,163	965	180	770	248
Route service	56	39	10	6	1
Oval newsboy	1,900	776	147	735	242
Square newsboy...	94*	78	6	8	2
Oval street-trader.	69	38	15	13	3
Square street-trader	44†	34	2	8	..

*Includes 10 vocational in Baltimore City.

†Includes 14 vocational in Baltimore City.

Cumberland

Kind of License	Total number	First		Renewed	
		White	Colored	White	Colored
Total number	208	107	..	99	2
Route service	23	20	..	3	..
Oval newsboy	185	87	..	96	2
Square newsboy...	..	..	..	..	..
Oval street-trader.	..	..	..	..	..
Square street-trader	..	..	..	..	..

Hagerstown

Kind of License	Total number	First		Renewed	
		White	Colored	White	Colored
Total number	125	72	..	52	1
Route service	7	7	..	..	..
Oval newsboy	118	65	..	52	1
Square newsboy...	..	..	..	..	..
Oval street-trader.	..	..	..	..	..
Square street-trader	..	..	..	..	..

NUMBER OF BOYS REFUSED LICENSES IN BALTIMORE CITY IN
1936, BY AGE AND KIND OF LICENSE

Age in Years	Total Number	Route Service	Oval Newsboy	Oval Street- trader
Total number	22	4	12	6
10 years	7	3	4	..
11 years	10	1	8	1
12 years	3	..	..	3
13 years	2	..	..	2

NUMBER OF FIRST NEWSBOY AND STREET-TRADER LICENSES
ISSUED IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1936, BY AGE AND
KIND OF LICENSE

Age	Total Number	First Route Service	First Oval Newsboy	First Square Newsboy	First Oval Street- Trader	First Square St. Trader
Total number	1,145	49	923	84	53	36
10 years	11	11	..	..	..	..
11 years	38	38	..	..	..	..
12 years	422	..	422	..	..	..
13 years	252	..	252	..	..	..
14 years	250	..	179	19	39	13
15 years	172	..	70	65	14	23

NUMBER OF FIRST NEWSBOY AND STREET-TRADER LICENSES
ISSUED IN MARYLAND IN 1936, BY EVIDENCE OF AGE

Evidence of Age	Total Number	Percent	Balti- more	Cumber- land	Hagers- town
Total number	1,324	100.0	1,145	107	72
Baltimore birth record.....	922	69.6	921	...	1
Maryland birth record.....	191	14.4	52	82	57
Other State birth record.....	100	7.6	77	16	7
Foreign birth record.....	3	0.2	3	...	...
Religious certificate	79	6.0	66	7	6
Other document	3	0.2	3	...	...
Affidavit and physical examina- tion.	26	2.0	23	2	1

NUMBER OF NEWSBOY AND STREET-TRADER VIOLATIONS
REPORTED IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1936

Source of Report	Number of Violations
Total number	1,197*
By Inspectors	1,168
By Police Department.....	1
By School Attendance Department.....	15
By other sources.....	13

*Includes 11 agents or dealers and 7 girls.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND AGENTS TAKEN TO JUVENILE
COURT IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1936, BY NATURE OF VIOLA-
TION

Nature of Violation	Number of Children and Agents			
	Total Number	Boys	Girls	Agents
Total number	91	84	3	4
Bootblack,	4	4	..	..
Disorderly conduct	2	2	..	..
Furnished bags to unlicensed boys,	1	..	..	1
Furnished magazines and papers to unlicensed boys.....	3	..	..	3
Selling bags, no badge.....	44	42	2	..
Selling candy, no badge.....	1	..	1	..
Selling flowers, no badge.....	1	1	..	..
Selling magazines, no badge.....	4	4	..	..
Selling papers, no badge.....	23	23	..	..
Selling, prohibited hours.....	7	7	..	..
Selling shoestrings, no badge....	1	1	..	..

NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND AGENTS TAKEN TO JUVENILE
COURT IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1936, BY DISPOSITION OF
CASE

Disposition of Case	Number of Children and Agents			
	Total Number	Boys	Girls	Agents
Total number	91	84	3	4
Committed to care of Hebrew Children Society	1	1	..	..
Committed to St. Mary's Indus- trial School	1	1	..	..
Dismissed with warning.....	5	2	..	3
Fined \$6.45	1	..	..	1
Informal probation	71	71	..	..
On probation	12	9	3	..

NUMBER OF UNLICENSED CHILDREN SUMMONED TO BALTI-
MORE OFFICE IN 1936

Nature of Violation	Number of Children Summoned		
	Total Number	Boys	Girls
Total number	296*	292	4
Boothblack	7	7	..
Distributing circulars	3	3	..
Selling bags	44	43	1
Selling candy	7	5	2
Selling flowers	7	6	1
Selling fruit	6	6	..
Selling magazines	36	36	..
Selling papers	182	182	..
Selling peanuts	2	2	..
Selling produce.....	1	1	..
Selling shoestrings	1	1	..

*Seven agents were also summoned and warned.

NUMBER OF BOYS HAVING LICENSES SUMMONED TO
BALTIMORE OFFICE IN 1936

Nature of Violation	Number of Boys
Total number	48
Badge, not worn.....	32
Had unlicensed boy selling.....	1
Selling after 8 P. M.....	9
Selling during school hours.....	2
Selling on route service badge.....	4

NUMBER OF PARENTS NOTIFIED OF VIOLATIONS BY LETTERS
FROM BALTIMORE OFFICE IN 1936

Nature of Violation	Number of Parents Notified		
	Total Number	Boys	Girls
Total number	733	732	1
Licensed boys	86	86	..
Badge broken, not worn.....	17	17	..
Badge lost	3	3	..
Badge, not worn.....	66	66	..
Unlicensed children	647	646	1
Distributing circulars	34	34	..
Selling bags	12	12	..
Selling flowers and candy.....	6	5	1
Selling magazines	99	99	..
Selling papers	491	491	..
Selling peanuts	1	1	..
Selling produce	4	4	..

NUMBER OF NEWSBOY AND STREET-TRADER LICENSES
REVOKED IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1936

Nature of Violation	Total Number	Period of Time for which Revoked						
		10 Days	15 Days	1 Month	2 Months	3 Months	4 Months	6 Months
Total number	22	6	1	3	2	3	4	3
Badge not worn.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Loaned badge to another.....	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Had unlicensed boys selling.....	4	1	..	..	..	1	1	1
Misconduct in school.....	3	1	..	..	..	..	2	..
Selling after 8 P. M.....	5	3	1	1	..	..	..	..
Selling during school hours.....	3	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Selling on route badge.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Truancy.....	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1

NUMBER OF CHILDREN SECURING PERMITS TO APPEAR IN
THEATRES IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1936, BY AGE, SEX, AND
COLOR

Age	Total Number	White			Colored		
		Total Number	Boys	Girls	Total Number	Boys	Girls
Total number.	10	5	3	2	5	2	3
6 years	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
7 years	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
8 years	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
9 years	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
10 years . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 years	3	2	2	..	1	..	1
12 years	2	1	..	1	1	..	1
13 years . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 years	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
15 years . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

DIVISION OF STATISTICS

The past year has been the busiest this division has ever experienced. In addition to its regular work of maintaining statistical records of the department and conducting the regular monthly employment survey, this division has been called upon to furnish data in response to many and varied requests. In some instances when the information requested was not readily available the division has been unable to supply it because of limited personnel and funds. However, every effort is made to comply with requests for information and much valuable material was furnished which contributed to the success of many worthwhile projects and significantly aided the welfare of the people of the State.

It was the desire of this department, through the medium of a Works Progress Administration project, to make a survey of the wages, hours, and working conditions of employed women in Maryland. It was thought that data resulting from such a needed survey could be used to good advantage as a basis for more up-to-date legislation. It was with profound disappointment that this department learned that the federal agency that would ordinarily have sponsored such an undertaking was not sufficiently interested to approach the Works Progress Administration on this project.

Another study that would prove of interest to many Marylanders is a cost of living survey which this department is desirous of making but has been prevented from conducting because of insufficient personnel and lack of funds.

Trends of Employment and Weekly Earnings

For a number of years this division has been compiling comparable statistical data showing the monthly trends of employment and weekly earnings in the various industries of the State.

There is a decided need for reliable statistics on this vital and important subject. That business and government need statistics to show the scope and extent of employment and earnings in the State as well as the extent of recovery under policies pursued, requires no positive argument. This division receives numerous requests for statistical data on the employment situation from the State Planning Commission, government agencies, relief organizations, business organizations, labor organizations, and interested citizens. For these reasons, the Commissioner of Labor and Statistics has endeavored to maintain a monthly survey of industry of con-

crete value to all. This office has been aided materially in this survey by unusually fine cooperation on the part of employers throughout the State.

The procedure used in compiling the monthly employment bulletin is as follows:

A report form is sent to each cooperating firm monthly with the request to fill in the following information: number of employees; amount of payroll; number of man-hours worked; and wage rate changes for the period reported. The forms are filled in according to usual pay periods which may be monthly, semi-monthly, bi-weekly, or weekly. Approximately 1,700 firms are canvassed monthly employing 125,000 persons with a \$2,825,000 weekly payroll. All payrolls and man-hours are reduced to a weekly basis. From these data, tabulations are made for 43 manufacturing industries and 12 non-manufacturing industries and summaries for each industry are presented monthly in index number form, that is, as relatives stated in percentage of the selected base figure, the years 1929, 1930, and 1931.

Greater gains in employment and payrolls were recorded for the year 1936 than for any other year since the beginning of the depression late in 1929. This office is confident that these gains are of a permanent nature.

This department has been collecting statistics of this nature on employment and payrolls in the State since 1923. The extraordinary session of the General Assembly in 1936 passed a bill creating the Unemployment Compensation Administration, whose duty it will be to collect payroll data of a similar nature which will necessarily be a duplication of work in this field and a duplication of reports for employers. This department feels that the records and reports involved should be supervised from one department. It recommends that an arrangement be made that would relieve employers of duplication of reports and at the same time effect a real economy for the State of Maryland by providing a valuable opportunity for this office to expand in other statistical fields which would be of greater value to employer and employee interests.

The following tables show in detail the monthly trend of employment and weekly earnings in Maryland and Baltimore City:

INDEX NUMBERS. EMPLOYMENT AND COMBINED WEEKLY PAYROLLS, STATE OF MARYLAND
COMBINED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

(Average 36 months, 1929-1931 = 100.0)

Months	Employment										
	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
January.....	131.3	122.7	127.6	122.2	108.4	105.1	103.5	87.8	77.1	65.3	79.0
February.....	129.0	125.1	128.0	124.0	111.9	107.7	105.7	90.2	77.4	67.3	84.9
March.....	126.8	129.3	129.2	123.9	113.8	111.0	106.3	91.8	77.7	64.2	83.8
April.....	129.3	128.2	127.3	123.7	112.3	111.8	107.3	91.8	76.9	67.4	86.7
May.....	126.2	122.4	126.0	120.9	111.2	112.1	106.3	92.9	72.5	68.2	89.4
June.....	123.4	123.1	124.9	120.0	109.5	111.5	104.9	88.7	68.1	71.0	87.6
July.....	121.1	123.1	123.8	117.3	107.1	111.0	100.4	87.9	65.9	78.8	87.0
August.....	118.3	124.7	124.4	119.2	108.5	111.9	99.8	87.8	66.4	83.8	86.2
September.....	122.1	127.7	128.1	119.3	110.4	113.2	102.4	87.6	68.9	88.3	86.7
October.....	126.3	128.3	127.5	116.2	112.2	112.0	100.2	84.8	70.9	90.1	85.4
November.....	124.1	125.7	125.6	110.7	108.9	110.3	94.1	81.2	69.8	85.5	90.4
December.....	123.9	128.3	124.3	111.3	108.4	107.6	91.2	80.5	69.3	81.2	85.5

Payrolls

Months	Payrolls										
	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
January.....	126.7	135.7	132.2	127.1	111.7	106.6	105.3	81.8	61.9	44.6	64.8
February.....	127.8	147.6	132.1	133.4	118.2	117.7	111.9	86.8	62.2	45.7	70.3
March.....	124.4	149.7	133.0	128.6	120.6	121.0	114.3	88.0	61.2	43.9	74.5
April.....	133.7	130.1	129.7	127.9	112.9	121.5	115.0	90.1	59.7	45.9	78.7
May.....	130.5	124.9	128.5	121.5	116.5	121.3	111.2	86.8	55.0	49.1	78.9
June.....	124.5	121.7	129.3	122.1	114.3	120.3	106.9	81.3	51.4	53.1	79.9
July.....	126.9	123.4	129.0	119.2	108.0	116.4	99.8	77.4	47.7	60.1	77.1
August.....	126.0	127.6	128.9	121.0	111.9	117.8	100.4	80.0	47.5	67.4	72.6
September.....	129.2	129.3	131.8	124.7	113.0	118.3	103.7	76.9	49.1	73.8	73.0
October.....	132.2	124.8	134.5	117.4	117.8	119.6	98.6	72.3	51.1	73.0	70.5
November.....	127.4	123.6	125.3	111.0	114.0	116.8	91.0	66.3	48.8	69.5	72.5
December.....	133.3	133.6	131.2	113.7	115.5	111.1	86.2	67.0	48.4	67.4	72.1

INDEX NUMBERS, EMPLOYMENT AND COMBINED WEEKLY PAYROLLS, BALTIMORE INDUSTRIAL AREA
 COMBINED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
 (Average 36 months, 1929-1931 = 100.0)

Months	Employment						Payrolls									
	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
January...	105.6	103.9	87.3	76.2	60.2	72.1	75.7	80.8	107.8	104.1	81.5	60.8	41.9	61.4	65.2	78.1
February...	108.3	106.3	89.7	76.4	62.5	76.1	78.4	82.0	118.1	111.8	87.1	60.0	42.0	65.9	72.0	80.3
March....	112.1	107.5	91.2	76.6	59.5	79.6	80.2	83.3	121.7	114.8	87.1	59.8	40.9	70.6	76.1	80.9
April.....	113.2	109.2	92.6	76.6	63.4	84.6	83.3	86.2	122.2	114.7	88.3	58.4	43.2	75.3	78.5	85.4
May.....	112.8	107.4	91.9	72.5	62.7	84.5	82.6	87.7	121.1	111.5	86.1	53.4	45.7	76.6	77.0	91.3
June.....	112.0	105.3	87.3	69.0	64.0	81.9	80.8	88.2	119.8	107.1	80.6	50.5	49.3	77.6	76.4	92.9
July.....	111.7	100.5	86.5	65.0	70.0	81.6	79.4	88.9	116.9	100.1	76.2	46.1	55.6	75.4	73.9	92.7
August....	112.4	100.2	86.5	64.5	75.5	80.1	80.9	91.1	117.4	99.7	79.4	45.6	63.2	68.8	77.1	95.2
September..	114.9	102.2	86.8	65.7	79.1	80.6	84.5	91.5	117.9	103.1	76.6	46.8	68.8	68.9	81.6	96.9
October...	113.1	99.8	83.7	66.2	80.9	79.4	84.4	92.1	119.2	97.9	71.3	48.1	67.5	66.2	80.4	99.8
November..	111.9	93.4	80.0	63.8	76.8	78.2	82.9	91.5	117.2	90.7	65.4	45.5	65.1	67.7	79.3	101.9
December..	108.7	90.4	78.9	63.9	74.1	77.3	81.9	92.2	111.5	85.7	65.5	45.5	63.1	66.4	80.0	104.0

Census of Manufacturers: 1935**Summary for Maryland*

The statement below gives summary figures for 1935 for the State of Maryland compiled from data collected in the Manufactures Census taken this year, with comparative figures for 1933 and 1929. (The Census of Manufactures covers the printing and publishing industries as well as manufacturing industries proper.) All figures for 1935 are preliminary and subject to revision.

(Because they account for a negligible portion of the national output, plants with annual production valued under \$5,000 have been excluded since 1919.)

	1935	1933	1929	Percent of increase or decrease (-)	
				1933-1935	1929-1935
Number of establishments.....	2,697	2,476	3,210	8.9	-16.0
Wage earners (average for the year (a)).....	119,903	100,236	130,896	19.6	- 8.4
Wages (b)	\$111,303,193	\$ 82,563,281	\$ 148,598,057	34.8	-25.1
Cost of materials, containers for products, fuel and purchased electric energy (b)	441,146,873	278,374,077	689,248,533	58.5	-36.0
Value of products (b)	755,843,200	518,707,419	1,108,721,014	45.7	-31.8
Value added by manufacture (c)	314,696,327	240,333,342	419,472,481	30.9	-25.0

(a) Not including salaried officers and employees. The item for wage-earners is an average of the numbers reported for the several months of the year. In calculating it, equal weight must be given to full-time and part-time wage-earners (not reported separately by the manufacturers), and for this reason it exceeds the number that would have been required to perform the work done in manufacturing and printing and publishing industries if all wage-earners had been continuously employed throughout the year. The quotient obtained by dividing the amount of wages by the average number of wage-earners cannot, therefore, be accepted as representing the average wage received by full-time wage-earners. In making comparisons between the figures for 1935 and those for earlier years, the possibility that the proportion of part-time employment varied from year to year should be taken into account.

(b) Profits or losses cannot be calculated from the Census figures because no data are collected for certain expense items, such as interest, rent, depreciation, taxes, insurance, and advertising.

(c) Value of products less cost of materials, containers, fuel, and purchased electric energy.

* Preliminary report of the Bureau of the Census, United States Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., released January 18, 1937.

DIVISION OF BOILER INSPECTION

The State Boiler Inspectors maintain a State-wide inspection service, making the initial inspection of all power boilers installed in the State of Maryland and annual inspection of all power boilers in the City of Baltimore, with the exception of boilers now insured and regularly inspected by an authorized insurance company. This division also cooperates with the Examiners of Stationary Engineers in the enforcement of their law in Baltimore City. Several hundred complaints and investigations were handled during the course of the year.

The danger from explosions has been definitely minimized by the requirements of the Boiler Inspection law. In the past year, explosions occurred in only three cases; one cast iron heating boiler, one cast iron hot water supply boiler, and one air tank (unfired pressure vessel). All three vessels were obsolete. Since January 1932 only two high pressure boiler explosions have occurred and both boilers were installed and operated without notification of and inspection by this division.

The adoption of the codes of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers for the construction and installation of steam generating plants and equipment has been an important factor in protecting the lives and property of the people of Maryland. Another important safeguard is the law which applies to Baltimore City requiring the operation of steam boilers by licensed engineers who, in order to obtain licenses, must meet certain qualifications.

It has been the practice of owners during the past few years to continue the use of old equipment as long as possible to avoid the expense of replacement. Wherever possible this division has cooperated in such instances, but it was necessary in 1936 to condemn and forbid the use of 8 steam boilers and orders have been issued to remove 25 more from further service.

During the year 1936 this division inspected 362 boilers, 309 of which were large boilers and 53 of which were miniatures, and 10 unfired pressure vessels. Of the boilers, 144 were located in the various counties and 218 in Baltimore City. There is a charge of \$5.00 for inspecting each boiler and vessel and issuing Certificate of Inspection, and for boiler inspections in the counties an additional charge of actual expenses incurred is made. During the year \$1,860.00 was collected and deposited to the account of the State Treasurer from this source and an additional \$5.00 was collected on inspection of a condemned boiler. There was no charge made for inspection of three boilers located at State institutions. This division also collected

\$851.00 in taxes from insurance companies for boilers insured in Baltimore City. Ten insurance company boiler inspectors were commissioned to inspect boilers in the State of Maryland, from which an additional revenue of \$50.00 was derived.

REPORT OF BUREAU OF MINES

The business of coal mining in Western Maryland during the calendar year 1936 was not very greatly different from that of the year 1935. During the first half of the year the larger coal companies worked fairly well but most of the small mines were idle. Up to the end of the year, during the winter months there was considerable demand for domestic coal and the smaller mines worked every day. The demand for coal by trucks at the small mines was unusually insistent and continuous. In the summer and early fall one of the larger companies continued to operate continuously but some of the others worked only the headings to provide development for the coming winter. In the early fall for a short time there was a scarcity of railroad cars and this interfered somewhat with production.

During July there was labor trouble at the mine of one company but the mine was idle for only one week or so, and the difficulty was soon remedied. Labor troubles in Cumberland, in the early winter, lessened the demand for steam coal to some extent and this resulted in some slack time operation in mines adjacent to Cumberland.

There was very little demand for coal for export, but the increased demand for steam coal, as a result of the revival of work in the steel industry, caused a sudden sharp demand for coke, and many beehive ovens in Pennsylvania and West Virginia were again put in blast. Some of these ovens had had no coal since 1929. A great deal of this demand was due to the fact that by-product oven coke was being used in steel manufacture and the domestic markets, which had heretofore been supplied by by-product sized coke, had to be supplied from beehive ovens.

Experiments were made in coking the slack coal from the Bakerstown seam in southern Georges Creek in beehive coke ovens in Pennsylvania and West Virginia plants. This experimental work is still under way.

Many improvements in mining methods and in mining equipment were made during the year and also a few mines improved their method of cleaning and preparing coal.

One company continued the practice of stocking coal which was begun in 1935; apparently this has been a success. The larger users of coal, in Cumberland and vicinity, have continued to stock a considerable quantity of coal at their power plants.

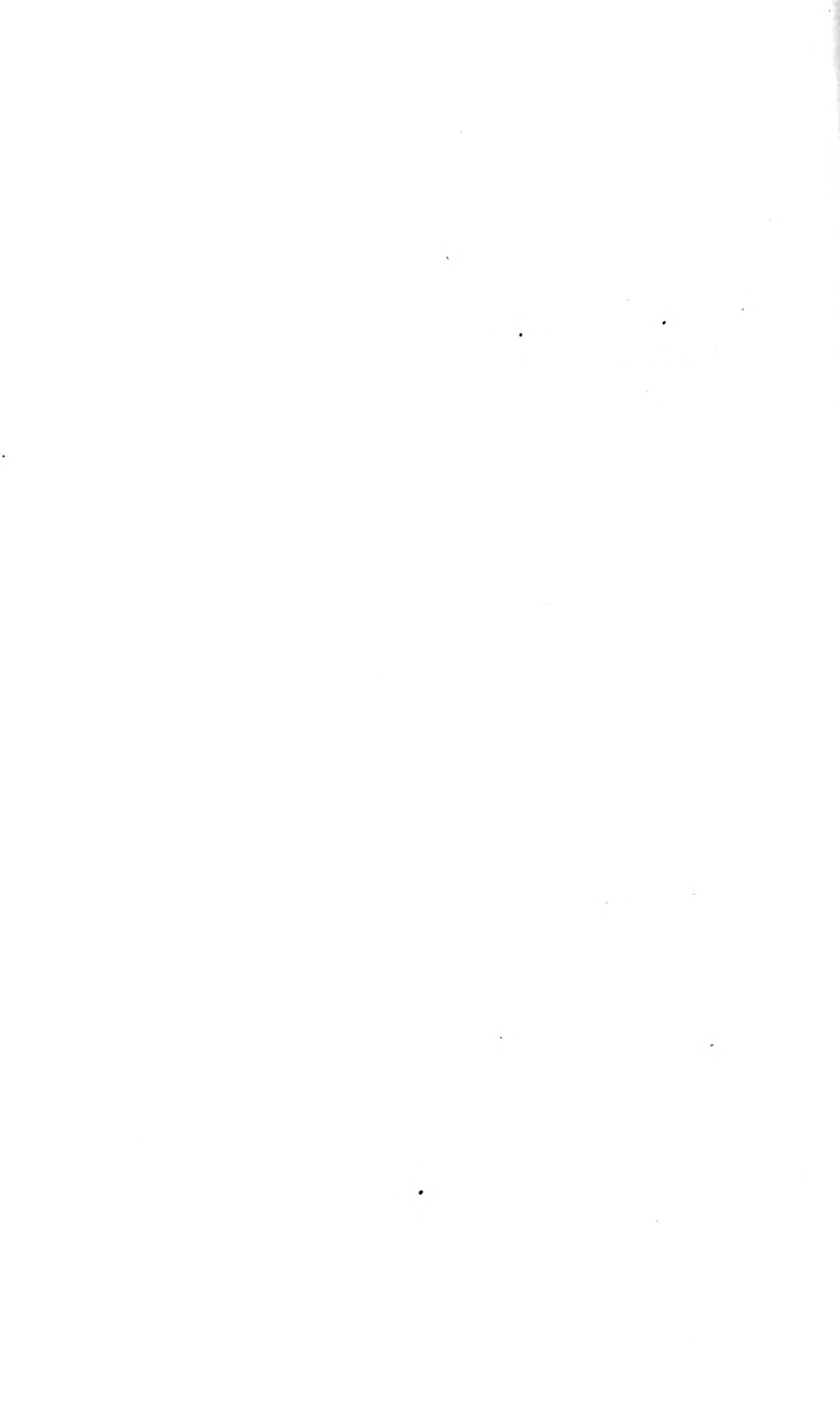
Some new mines of small capacity have recently resumed work. Some of these are entirely new operations; others were old operations which had been lying idle for six or eight years, but have been put in operation again as a result of the demand for domestic coal.

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